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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2818.

THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE COL. CURTIS IAUEA

Adopt a Platform Full of Startling Accusations Against the Re- publican Party.

The Democratic Territorial Convention met yesterday at the Orpheum and selected C. P. Iaukea as their nominee for Delegate to Congress. A platform, directed mainly against the Carter administration was adopted, but without any demonstration. A new Territorial Central Committee was selected and held its first meeting last night. W. A. Kinney was chosen as the permanent chairman of the convention instead of Arthur Wilder, who had seemingly been in the lead for the office.

MORNING SESSION.

"Fusion is and has been a total failure, but now we stand for a straight Democratic ticket," said Fred Turrill in opening the convention.

Col. McCarthy placed in nomination J. L. Coke of Maui as temporary chairman. No other nominations being made Mr. Coke was escorted to the platform by Col. McCarthy and E. M. Watson.

Mr. Coke said he would undertake to preside over the convention with impartiality, and he asked for hearty cooperation. This was not a time for words but for action.

Col. McCarthy moved that Prendergast act as interpreter, and was accorded the high honor of interpreting the remarks of the various speakers.

Henry West of Hilo was placed in nomination for temporary secretary by C. P. Iaukea, but Biplake roared against this whereupon Harry Juen was named by a Fourth District man. Testa was nominated but declined as he had been a candidate for chairman, but had withdrawn, and would not therefore be a candidate for secretary. For some reason or other West was not considered by the chair in the voting for secretary and Juen was elected.

Iaukea moved for committees on credentials, organization and platform and resolutions, with seven on each committee with one member from each election district, with the extra member from Oahu as having the largest delegation. Testa wanted nine members leaving out Kauai as not deserving recognition because not represented in the convention. He thought that four members on each committee should be from Oahu.

Iaukea suggested that the apportionment be as follows: Two for the First District, one for the Second; two for the Third, two for the Fourth and two for the Fifth. Iaukea continued to tell how the convention could save time by taking ten minutes when C. W. Ashford arose and said that time was being wasted in oratory when it could be used to advantage in caucusing.

Messrs. West, Testa, Cordes, Swinton and Kula were appointed a committee of five to distribute badges. The convention then took a recess during which time the personnel of the committees was made up and announced by the chair as follows:

Credentials—First District, T. N. Nalelehuia and K. M. Koahou; Second, Makahalupa; Third, J. K. Kaupo and Frank Harvey; Fourth Sam Kalou and M. R. Medeiros; Fifth, E. L. Like and U. Jones, with E. L. Like as chairman.

Testa wanted the committee to get to work before the other committees were announced. Objection was made to this course by Col. McCarthy and E. M. Watson. The chair said the practice of the Democratic National Convention was for all the committees to be announced together and then work simultaneously. He thought the local convention could well follow the national convention. Curtis Iaukea differed with Coke, although both were present at the national convention together, and therefore the committee on credentials should meet and ascertain who was entitled to sit in the convention.

Chairman Coke took exception to Iaukea's statement and said the convention should not be too technical at its deliberations and therefore ruled against Iaukea.

Permanent Organization—First District, Harry Knell, T. N. Nalelehuia; Second, Chas. Carr; Third, J. T. Callao; Fourth, E. H. F. Wolters, E. M. Watson; Fifth, J. Prendergast, B. Naauana.

Resolutions and Platform—First District, K. M. Koahou, S. W. Kalelehoa; Second, J. Burgess; Third, Paul Naid, Z. W. H. Monroe; Fourth, W. A. Kinney, C. P. Iaukea; Fifth, H. J. Moseman, John Emmeluth, with W. A. Kinney as chairman.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on credentials announced that there were 215 members entitled to seats in the convention, the report being signed by the whole committee. More than half the names were

RUMORS FROM PORT ARTHUR

Russians Claim That the Japanese Assaults Have Cost Twenty- Eight Thousand Men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS GAZETTE)

LIAOYANG, Aug. 23.—The Japanese losses at Port Arthur are 28,000. There is continual skirmishing in Kuropatkin's front. The thirty thousand Japanese landed at Yinkow have been divided between Newchwang and Haicheng.

REPAIRING RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 23.—The cruisers Roasia and Gromoboi will soon be repaired.

NEUTRALITY WILL BE PROTECTED.

The U. S. monitor Monadnock and two U. S. torpedo-boat destroyers have been ordered in readiness to protect the neutrality of Shanghai.

The monitor Monadnock is under command of Commander Dennis H. Mahan. The vessel is well known here, for under command of Captain (now Rear Admiral) Whiting the vessel was in this port from July 3rd to July 13th, 1898, while en route from San Francisco to the Philippines. The Monadnock is an historic vessel.

She was built originally in 1864 and was through several engagements in the Civil War. She was in the Battle of Fort Fisher and fired a fifteen-inch shell into the fort, doing considerable damage.

The monitor is considered a lucky ship, never having had a man killed on board. She was the first vessel to demonstrate that a monitor could stand a long sea voyage. She came from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast in 1867, passing through the Straits of Magellan. She was entirely rebuilt on the California coast. She has Harveyized steel turrets, and her main battery consists of four ten-inch guns.

The destroyer Chauncey, which occupies an unenviable position between the belligerents at Shanghai, is commanded by Lieut. Earl P. Jessup. It is a vessel of 420 tons, carries seven guns, and is capable of twenty-nine knots speed.

The Hon. John Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, is also known in Honolulu, as he has passed through this port several times on steamers bound to and from the Coast. Goodnow was prominent during the Boxer troubles in China during 1900.

CHEFOO, August 22.—The Japanese have swept the Russians from Pigeon Bay and captured the northernmost fort on the western line of the inner defenses of Port Arthur.

ST PETERSBURG, August 22.—America has proposed to open negotiations for the unrestricted recognition of American passports.

The Russian restrictions on American passports relate to Jews, who are American citizens. Russia declines to recognize passports allowing naturalized American Jews to travel in Russia.

BUENOS AYRES, August 22.—The Paraguayan revolutionists have routed the Government forces and established a provisional government.

Interest would compel every planter to grapple with the situation. The mass of the thinking element of the Territory knew that the question of the abiding occupants of the land must be settled and the Democratic party must have to play its part in the matter. He had no liking for Mark Hanna as he represented some of the worst elements of wealth, but the Democrats must not bring up class agitation. Many of his friends said the meeting was tame, but there was an earnestness back of it. All in all, he felt it was an honor to preside over such a convention.

Mr. Kinney said he had never before been presiding officer and therefore hoped the convention would not tangle itself up.

Rev. Mr. Kekoa addressed the gathering in Hawaiian.

G. W. Apua from the Mormon Settlement at Laie also spoke, followed by Stephen Umasuma of Honolulu.

A. A. Wilder then addressed the audience. He said in a few months the people would know whether the people of this Territory were to have a government of, for and by the people. The Governor of the Territory, said one thing, and his actions showed he acted quite to the contrary, failing to give self-government to the people although promising it.

"Governor Carter centralizes everything in the government," he said, "and we are more centralized today than ever. It is just carrying out the proposition of the President—Roosevelt—who appointed him to office."

Mr. Wilder then proceeded to mildly roast his law partner, A. G. M. Robertson, Republican national committeeman, for describing the Democratic national convention as a noisy, turbulent gathering. He spoke again on the Governor as not being sincere in his statement that he wanted county government. On March 4, after Parker was elected, there would be walling and gnashing of teeth among the Republican office-holders.

E. H. F. Wolters drew a dismal picture of the "poverty seen both on the land and sea, due to the Republican party."

KINNEY TAKES CHARGE.

W. A. Kinney then took the chair. He said that in the convention there was immense power for the welfare of the Territory. The future of the population was still in doubt. It was a homeless sort of population yet, even on the plantations from manager down to the humblest laborer, for in time every one intended to go somewhere else to live. He said every dollar of his was invested in plantations, but self-

already clothed with inordinate powers under the Organic Act.

"Not content with this, however, it seeks to own and control the Legislature, dominating the primaries with office holders and henchmen for that purpose. Though professing a desire for clean government it has, by the exacting of undated resignations from the heads of all Departments the refusing of government employment to the citizens and taxpayers of the Territory unless they sign a pledge of fealty to the Republican Party, the forced levies of assessments from office holders for political purposes, creating fear of dismissal from office for supposed disloyalty to the Executive and its henchmen, hunting down and defeating Republican candidates for office whose independence might be a bar to the consummation of their ambitions, established a graft and machine methods never before attempted in the history of these Islands, all of which we maintain is calculated to undermine political independence and the right to open criticism so necessary to maintain honest government. We

charge that the manifest desire and intention of the Executive Department of the Territorial government to dominate the Legislature is particularly unfortunate as it means before long the elimination of that body of intelligent, independent and fair minded legislators who have always been found in the legislative assemblies of these Islands in the past and who have done so much to preserve good government and the balance of power between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

"We declare against the method and means used by the Executive of the Territory recently to re-adjust its finances and cut down its expenditures, for that such retrenchment was brought about by cutting down the salaries of employees beyond the liv-

(Continued on Page 2.)

RUSSIAN CRUISER NOVIK DESTROYED

Engaged by Two Japanese Cruisers She Is Either Sunk or Stranded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS GAZETTE)

TOKIO, August 22.—The Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tsushima forced the Russian cruiser Novik ashore at Korsakoff after a severe engagement.

The protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima, which battled with the Novik, evidently chased the Russian vessel all the way from Port Arthur, for both of those vessels were in the fleet with which Admiral Togo fought the Russians on August 20. The Chitose is known in Honolulu. This vessel was built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in 1898, and while en route to Japan spent a week in this port in 1899.

Washington, Aug. 21st, 1904.

(Received at 10:10 a. m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu:

The Novik en route to Vladivostok was sunk by our cruisers at Korsakoff, Saghalien, on the 21st of August. Details are not yet reported.

TAKAHIRA.

In the big battle off Port Arthur, Aug. 12, the Russians were defeated and their vessels scattered to various Chinese, German and British ports in China, some escaping and returning to Port Arthur. The Novik first went to Kaiuchau, the German colony, but left during the next day and was again sighted a couple of days later passing through the Van Diemen Straits, south of Japan. Since then she has been making her way around the eastern coast of Japan and northward toward the Saghalien port. It has been presumed that the Novik was heading for Vladivostok, but finding the Japs blocking the Tsugaru Straits continued on northward to Saghalien. The vessel probably traveled over 3,000 miles since leaving Port Arthur.

From first to last the cruiser Novik was one of the most useful of the Russian vessels comprising the Port Arthur fleet. In the first engagement outside Port Arthur, Feb. 9, the Novik approached nearer the Japanese line of ships than any other Russian vessel. In this first engagement the Novik was injured below her water line, but was docked and quickly repaired at Port Arthur. Many times during the earlier Japanese attacks on Port Arthur the Novik, accompanied by torpedo-destroyer flotillas, dashed out of the harbor and engaged the Japanese destroyers off port, only retreating each time on the approach of large Japanese reinforcements, consisting of cruisers and battleships. On March 10 a severe engagement between destroyers took place outside of Port Arthur. The Russian destroyer Steregustchi was lost in this engagement. Admiral Makaroff took command of the Novik and left Port Arthur to rescue the remaining destroyers and attempted to rescue the Steregustchi, but was surrounded by five Japanese cruisers and compelled to retire.

The Novik was built in 1900 and was a vessel of 3,000 tons. Her crew probably numbered over four hundred men. She was 347 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 19 feet deep. Her armament consisted of six 4.7-inch guns, one 9-pounder, and ten guns of various sizes. She carried five torpedo tubes. She had three screws, with fine engines, and was capable of making a speed of twenty-five knots an hour, as much as twenty-six knots being reached in her speed trials.

URUGUAY LIKE PARAGUAY HAS A REVOLUTION

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 23.—A revolution has broken out in Uruguay. The rebels have captured Santa Rosa in a hand-to-hand fight, thirty-five being killed and eighty-one wounded. The rebels have also captured Villarcos, with 200 men and 1,700 rifles. It is rumored that the Paraguayan rebels have captured Asuncion.

BALTIC FLEET WILL GO BY WAY OF PACIFIC OCEAN

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris states that the Emperor will go to Libau on the 24th inst. to say good-bye to the first part of the squadron which will leave for the Far East under the command of Admiral de Feikermann. It will be composed of ships having a speed of 21 to 23 knots, and armed with quick-firing guns. That speed will enable them to avoid the Japanese men-of-war, and they will be in a position to chase torpedo boats. The correspondent bears that the squadron will carry with it two submarines. It will go by the Straits of Magellan. The correspondent of another French paper says that the higher naval board, including Admirals Arellan, Roshestvensky, Niloff, Wirsilius, Dubassov and Birzleff, met on July 20th at Terektof Selio, under the presidency of the Czar, and, after a long discussion, decided that the second Pacific division should start in September, also by Cape Horn, in order to avoid the delay in the Suez Canal for the coal transports accompanying the fleet. Cargoes of best steam coal also continue to arrive at Black Sea ports for Russian Admiralty use. Some 50,000 or 60,000 tons are stated to be either already stored or under charter for delivery in the Black Sea.

CASE COMES TO A HEAD

Demurrer in the Parker Guardianship Set for Hearing.

(From Saturday's Advertiser) Judge Gear yesterday afternoon granted the motion of J. A. Magoon to set for hearing the demurrer of A. W. Carter, guardian, to the amended petition of J. S. Low. The time set was 9:30 a.m. Monday next. W. A. Kinney, one of Carter's attorneys, had claimed that precedence should be given to a motion on file to strike the amended petition from the files. The court held against this claim that it was necessary to call up the motion by the same as a demurrer.

IMPERTINENT AND SCANDALOUS.

A. W. Carter, guardian of the property of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, entered fourteen exceptions to portions of the counter affidavits of J. S. Low, Samuel Parker and F. Wunderberg, on the ground that they "are scandalous and impudent and ought to be expunged." The paper is signed by Mr. Carter's attorneys—Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, Ballou & Marx and Robertson & Wilder—who serve the following notice on J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, attorneys for J. S. Low:

"Please take notice that we have filed the above exceptions in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, in probate, in the matter of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, and that unless you file a submission to the same within twenty-four hours from the service hereof we shall ask to be heard upon said exceptions before the Honorable George D. Gear upon the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1904, at 10 a.m. or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard."

CHURCH'S APPEAL.

Argument took place before Judge Gear yesterday on the bill of exceptions of defendant in the case of Brewster vs. Church, and the matter was continued until Tuesday. J. A. Magoon appeared for plaintiff, C. F. Clemons for defendant. It was a suit to recover \$1000 paid on an option to buy an interest in the Honolulu Photo Supply Co. An instructed verdict for that amount was rendered by a jury and the defendant noted exceptions to the Supreme Court upon the court's denial of motion for new trial.

DAMAGE SUIT ANSWER.

In the suit of James H. Cummings vs. Pioneer Building & Loan Association, the defendant by its attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, files a denial of every allegation in the complaint. Plaintiff claims \$1500 damages for keeping him out of possession of premises bought at foreclosure sale, being the house and lot formerly owned by the late James H. Hunt.

CONGDON ESTATE.

Matters relating to the estate of the late Harry Congdon were before Judge Gear yesterday and continued until Tuesday next. The hearing will include the master's report and petitions for allowance of accounts and an order to sell real estate.

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofuls, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

CHARITY FOR ANY DESERVING CASE

The Catholic Benevolent Union of Hawaii has now been in existence for nearly five years, and it is deemed to be only fair and just that those who contribute so generously to the funds of the society but do not attend its meetings should have some sort of a statement showing what has been done with the funds.

Of course, practically the whole income of the society, including dues, assessments, receipts from entertainments, donations, etc., are devoted to charity, only a very small amount going to keep the hall in repair.

All moneys expended for charity pass through the hands of the clergy, so that those who contribute may be sure it is applied in the right channels. The goodly sum of nearly \$5,000 has been expended for charity in the five years' existence of the society, and the amount of good this has accomplished will never fully be known. But one thing is certain, no like amount has ever been expended in more worthy charity. The society has most excellent facilities for reaching those who really need and deserve charity, and every cent expended is made to accomplish the purpose intended.

The subjoined table shows the amounts received and expended, by years, since organization. It will be seen that the disbursements have exceeded the receipts in all but the first year, but the society never refuses a worthy case, no matter what race, color or creed, as long as there is a cent in the treasury.

In a Territory like this, where there are no public charitable institutions, private ones must take their place. All the society asks is that when it appeals to the public through an entertainment, dance, or any other form of raising funds, that they will remember the good work the Union has done and respond cheerfully and generously. The officers and active members of the society give their time and efforts freely and unspuriously for the benefit of their more unfortunate fellow men, and the public can at times assist them greatly in the greatest of all virtues—the noble work of charity.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements for the time the society has been in existence:

Year ending	Receipts For Charity	Total
June 30, 1900	\$2,454.75	\$75.50
June 30, 1901	833.90	937.30
June 30, 1902	775.25	1,011.55
June 30, 1903	587.50	1,190.65
June 30, 1904	515.45	914.55
Total	\$5,166.85	\$4,928.55

F. D. CREEDON,
Treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS DOES NOT LIKE SHIFTING

There is a strong feeling in the Public Works Department against having its main offices taken for a Senate chamber when the Legislature meets next winter. It cost hundreds of dollars to move out and the same to move in again on account of the special session this year.

Since then the office of the water works has been incorporated with the departmental service, special accommodation therefore being provided.

It is urged that the Senate, with its only fifteen members and three or four officers, can be quite snugly encased upstairs in the Secretary's office, which has less paraphernalia to move about than Public Works—not to mention the accommodating disposition of Secretary Atkinson.

The whole difficulty goes to the promotion of a new Territorial building.

MAUI ENDORSES DELEGATE KUIO

A meeting of the Maui District Committee convened on Monday last. Judge A. N. Kepolka was elected temporary chairman and J. N. K. Keola secretary. Senator Baldwin advised that no business be done until permanent organization was effected, but later stated that he knew of no rule in Cushing or Roberts contrary to bringing up a resolution of that kind, referring to one endorsing Kubio for renomination as Delegate to Congress, in temporary organization.

Mr. Pogue was author of the Kubio resolution and Mr. Keola was cried down when he ventured the opinion that it should await permanent organization. The reason Mr. Pogue gave for advancing the resolution was that before the committee met again the Territorial convention would have been held.

The resolution was carried unanimously, with three cheers for Kubio.

The committee adjourned to meet in Lahaina courthouse on September 5 at 10 a.m.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BIG MAUI SCHOOLS

Principal McDonald of Lahainaluna and Mrs. Hall Chapman of Waipahu school were in consultation yesterday with A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, relative to improvements suggested in these institutions respectively. The suggestions of both gentlemen were taken into consideration and almost entirely allowed as far as was in the power of the Superintendent, who will duly report the recommendations to the board of Commissioners of Public Instruction.

MERCHANTS TO BOMBARD WASHINGTON WITH DATA

Association Presents Views to Governor on Causes of Business Depression in Honolulu and Points Way Out of Difficulty.

(From Saturday's Advertiser) Important matters were considered and acted upon yesterday by the Merchants' Association, principal of which was a letter addressed to Governor Carter in which his attention was called to the depression in business circles, the loss of customs revenues, the enforced territorial expenditure on the harbor of Honolulu, the decrease in population among the Portuguese workers especially, the necessity for a Federal building, naval station at Pearl Harbor, fortifications and army post, a breakwater at Hilo and continued transport service via this port. The association also resolved to address the secretary of the navy through the Congressional Delegate to have the Pacific and Asiatic fleets meet here next winter for maneuvers.

The report to Governor Carter was made by a special committee appointed to reply to a letter from Acting Governor Atkinson in regard to what the merchants of Honolulu desired to be sent to Washington in Governor Carter's report. The committee prefaced its report with the statement that the wholesale and real business men have faced a serious depression in the past two years, and that there are many causes conspiring to bring about the present discouraging state of affairs. One was the loss of customs revenues amounting to about \$5,000,000, the aggregate of four years. The dredging of Honolulu harbor has been an enforced load upon the territory, together with the maintenance of the lighthouses.

The committee showed that there was an inconsistent showing made by a comparison of receipts and returns by the United States government. For instance, the Federal Government collected annually from Hawaii, \$8.52 per capita, and expended annually per capita for its mainland population, \$7.97 and per capita for the Hawaiian population, \$1.62.

There was noted a marked decrease in the population especially in the Portuguese colony, a working class of value to the business interests. The Portuguese, or large numbers of them, had been compelled to seek work in other countries on account of the local government being unable to carry on necessary work on public buildings, roads and bridges, on account of shortage of funds in the treasury.

The committee thought that in order to bring business back to its former flourishing condition, and in view of the large amount of capital derived from Hawaii by the Federal government, Congress should be memorialized with a view of obtaining a fair proportion of Uncle Sam's receipts to be expended in necessary improvements here.

It was the opinion of the committee that this money should be expended in the following manner: First, to carry on dredging work and enlarging Honolulu harbor so that the port can dock the largest merchant and naval vessels; second, a commodious Federal building to accommodate the Customs department, postoffice, courts and administrative bureaus; third, to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, opening the lochs to practical use and making it possible for the direct shipment of 100,000 tons of produce from there annually; fourth, to erect fortifications and establish an army post, although the committee suggested that there was assurance of these items being favorably considered; fifth, a breakwater at Hilo, the only possible harbor for Hawaii.

All this would give work to mechanics upon whom the mercantile interests depend for the life of trade.

The committee made a particular request of the Governor that he exert his influence with the Navy and War departments to give the Honolulu merchants an opportunity to furnish supplies for the transports and warships instead of the department shipping goods to Honolulu to meet vessels expected to arrive here, notwithstanding the fact that local competition would in the majority of cases result in a saving to the department.

The committee suggested that the Territorial government make up an act, count against the Federal government for each and every item expended for lighthouses and buoys from June 14, 1900, to the date on which this service was taken over by the Federal government, have their correctness vouched for by the proper Federal officer here and sent to Washington. This amount was said to be \$43,421.76. The same action was recommended in the dredging expense on Honolulu harbor for the same time, the amount being \$132,000, the total on both being \$175,420.

The above recommendations were made as being absolutely necessary to restore and put into circulation a part of the large revenue received by the Federal government from Hawaii. Under present conditions, unless relief is obtained, more serious depression will follow. The report was adopted.

ADVANCE HARBOR PROJECT. George B. McClellan stated that he had held a conference with Lieut. Slattery, U. S. A., engineer officer attached to the Naval Station, concerning harbor improvement in which Lieut. Slattery said he was greatly interested in the matter and thought there was sufficient data on hand here to prepare a report on the same to be forwarded to Washington to be placed before Congress for an appropriation. This course was deemed wise as it would not necessitate Congress passing an act calling for a

NEW ASSIGNMENTS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

The Superintendent and Commissioners of Public Instruction met at the office of the Department Saturday. Present: Superintendent Atkinson and Commissioners Hall, Jordan and Hopkins.

The following recommendations by the committee on teachers were approved:

Miss Agnes Creighton, teacher Waipahu school, in place of Miss Anna Perry, resigned.

Miss Kealoa Hookano, assistant Pearl City school, in place of Miss Bertha Blundt, transferred.

Miss Bertha Blundt teacher Kaikuhau, in place of Miss Alice Winter, transferred.

Miss Ching Kan, assistant Honolulu plantation school.

Dan Kalol, principal of Kalapana school, in place of H. E. Wilson, resigned.

Mrs. D. Kalol, assistant in Kalapana school.

R. L. Grilley, principal of the Naapeopu school, in place of Miss Florence Rathbun, transferred.

Miss Florence Rathbun, principal of Konawaena school, in place of H. T. Mills.

Miss Margaret Kaanaana, assistant Waimea school, Hawaii.

Miss Lily Auld, assistant in the Walohinu school, in place of Mrs. Martin (nee Zerbe) resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor, principal and assistant of Kipahulu school.

Miss L. Ogilvie, transferred.

Robert Plunkett, principal of Ulano school.

Mrs. Nellie B. King, assistant Hanapepe school.

Peter Pascal, teacher Walalua school, in place of Miss Margaret Tolleson, resigned.

C. B. Kuhns, Honokowai school.

David Taylor, Honokohau school.

J. Vincente, Kealohau school, principal.

Miss M. Vincente, assistant, Kealohau school.

It was further voted that the Superintendent be authorized to provide for such vacancies as may remain unfilled.

Felling Trees By Electricity.

"It is reported in the German press," says Forestry and Irrigation, "that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much easier and quicker than in the old way, no saw-dust is produced, and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as a preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process."

EVERY COMMUNITY

has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighborhood but that some one can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Word comes from Hilo that confidence in Olaa plantation there is strongly re-established since Mr. Watt took charge. S. M. Damon, since assuming the financial management of the enterprise, takes a great personal interest in it. He arrived home yesterday from a visit to the plantation.

this degree had not yet been achieved by the native of Hawaii. However, any information you may send me I know will be reliable and I shall do my utmost to present it in a good way. I don't know why the people asked me for the stuff unless they thought I could get it first hand from people who had been to Hawaii.

Cordially yours,

HAMILTON WRIGHT.

FARES ON STEAMSHIPS.

The question of passenger and freight rates on steamships plying between San Francisco and this port was brought to the attention of the Association by the following letter:

San Francisco, August 5, 1904.

Merchants' Ass'n. Honolulu.

Gentlemen: Your communication of July 23 regarding discrimination in steamship passenger rates between this port and Honolulu has been received and will be submitted to the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

Meanwhile we note your communication to the Oceanic Steamship Company and would ask you to kindly cable us, briefly, the nature of their reply to your communication. We presume you will receive their reply on the same steamer with this letter or on the following one. If we can know through you what the attitude of the steamship company is to your request, it will greatly assist the Board of Directors in determining what assistance, if any, this association can give in the matter.

Yours truly,

MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
of San Francisco.
WOULD ORGANIZE A LINE.

A letter was received from A. J. Smith of San Francisco, in which the writer referred to a clipping in a San Francisco paper which stated that the Honolulu merchants desired to establish a competing line of steamships to the coast. The writer said he was well versed in organizing competing lines, having started the Gulf line against the Coast company, although the former was absorbed by the latter. He thought the scheme a good one.

PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The resolution to extend the term of the President of the United States to six years making him ineligible for a second term, was laid on the table, no action being taken with the same.

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St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WILDER FOR CHAIRMAN

Fourth District Demands Declare For Him.

MAUI FOLKS KEEP HAPPY

Two Large Social Events Take Place.

MAUI, August 20.—During Monday and Tuesday of this week the new Republican district committee of the Maui, Molokai and Lanai representative district held meetings in Wailuku courthouse and elected Hon. A. N. Kepakai, temporary chairman, and J. N. K. Keola, temporary secretary. The permanent organization was deferred until the meeting of the convention which will take place September 5th at Lahaina.

On Wednesday the executive committee of the old district committee held a meeting at Puunene to make certain party endorsements.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

The August meeting of the district literary society was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Makawao, the evening of the 17th. The entertainment was given on the lanai, one end of which was fitted up with platform, curtains and all the accessories of a stage. The following program was favorably received by the audience present:

Duo-Mandolin and Guitar.....
Miss Davis and Mr. H. W. Baldwin
Reading—"The Adventures of a Parrot".....
Harry Stillwell Edwards
By F. W. Hardy.

Violin Solo.....
By F. W. Schultz.
A Comedy in One Act by Arthur Lewis
Tubbs entitled "A Scheme That Failed."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Paul Jennings, a young New Yorker..... W. O. Aiken
Victor Craven, a young M.D..... G. S. Aiken
Edith Jennings, Paul's wife..... Miss Cunningham
Fanny, his sister..... Miss Sheffield
Mrs. Craven, Victor's mother..... Mrs. R. von Tempsky
Brigget, a servant of the Jennings..... Mrs. S. E. Taylor
Vocal Solo with guitar accompaniment..... Miss Reba Hanamalka
Duo-Mandolin and Guitar..... By the Misses Jordan.

Several of the numbers were encored and the farce created much amusement.

MUSIC AND DANCING.
Saturday evening, the 13th, Mrs. R. von Tempsky of Punomaele, Makawao, gave a musical and dancing party in honor of her guest, Mrs. E. G. Blackman of Honolulu. The following musical program was admirably rendered and much appreciated by the 50 or 60 ladies and gentlemen present:

Mandolin Solo with piano accompaniment..... By Miss Davis.

Piano Solo..... Miss Sheffield.

Vocal Solo..... H. W. Baldwin.

Violin solo with piano accompaniment..... F. W. Schultz.

Vocal Solo..... Rev. Wm. Ault.

Recitation..... Miss Agnes Fleming.

Vocal Solo..... Mrs. R. von Tempsky.

Each number of the program received an encore, and after the service of delicious refreshments dancing was indulged in until midnight.

THE POLO MATCH.

Maui polo players have talked very little concerning their chances against Kauai. They realize that a hard proposition confronts them, but confidently expect to win by a narrow margin. They won over Kauai before with much the same team, the only change being in substituting Aiken for von Tempsky but both playing in different positions. The latter played as No. 4 and the former will play as No. 2.

Kauai has undoubtedly much improved since then but so has Maui. Not only that but Maui this time is better mounted than formerly. The games undoubtedly will be very close.

ABbie PALMER SAILS.

The bark Abbie Palmer sailed the first of the week from Kaanapali for Delaware Breakwater via Cape Horn. She is the last vessel of the sugar season to make the long voyage. All the remaining freighters will sail to San Francisco with sugar cargoes.

All the sailors who participated in the strike aboard the Palmer a few weeks ago deserted one by one with the exception of two or three and the captain thought it advisable to make no effort to bring back the deserters.

NOTES.

Governor Carter is expected on Maui soon after the meeting of the Territorial Republican convention at Hilo. Cyrus Green of Wailuku has a new speculation on the carpet or rather on the sand at Kahului. He has gathered together all the old scrap iron he could purchase from the surrounding country, hoping to realize a profit by selling the same in Honolulu.

The Kula homestead road will soon be completed. L. M. Whitehouse had the contract and his foreman, J. W. Springston, has had about 20 citizens busy at work for several weeks.

E. D. Baldwin of Hilo has been visiting his parents at Hauki recently.

Rev. S. Kapu of Lahaina has this week received his appointment as chairman of the Maui Board of Registration since W. F. Forbes resigned.

By the steamer Likelihi of Tuesday,

the Maui polo ponies in charge of H. A. Baldwin and G. W. Wilbur sailed from Kapalua to Honolulu. Mrs. H. A. Baldwin and two children were among the passengers.

By the Mauna Loa of Thursday Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, W. O. Aiken, J. B. Castle, Mrs. White and Mrs. Marks departed for the capital.

Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Hamakua, though still confined to his bed by illness, is slowly improving.

Two tourists who have just visited Kilauea—Franz Shutter and Henry Albers—spent last Sunday night at the rim of the crater of Haleakala. On Tuesday they visited Iao Valley.

Miss M. Mosser has resigned her position in the Pala school and has become assistant bookkeeper in the Pala plantation store.

Kahului has the proud and humane distinction of being the only place on Maui that supports a public drinking trough for animals.

Before departure for Honolulu the Maui polo team had an excellent group photo taken.

The label to be used by the Hauki pineapple cannery is made up principally of the Hawaiian coat of arms in colors. It is said to be one of the most beautiful labels ever designed.

Friday afternoon the Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. P. J. Aiken's, Sunnyside, Pala.

Auditor J. H. Fisher has been on Maui during the week auditing the books of the judges, tax-assessor and sheriffs of Wailuku and Makawao.

The Claudine today will be crowded with people returning to or visiting Honolulu. Some of the passengers will be compelled to sleep on the deck.

By today's Claudine Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton of Kula make a short visit in Honolulu.

The Misses Jordan (2) return to Oahu today after a visit to the Misses Smith of Hamakua.

On Friday three young lady-tourists from New York, accompanied by a valet, made the ascent of Haleakala.

DROUGHT.

Weather—Very dry in Central Maui. Kula people have little or no drinking water. They have begun packing water on horses from Alelele water-hole in Makawao. Oil-drums are used for the purpose, one animal conveying four at a time.

CHARLES CLARK TELLS OF HIS WORK IN WASHINGTON

CHARLES CLARK TELLS OF HIS WORK IN WASHINGTON



CHARLES CLARK.

ignoring of certain formalities, but the Delegate good naturedly waived the point and urged the passage of the bill. It passed.

"The Gas bill was introduced by the Delegate and went through without difficulty, with but a few minor changes.

THE COUNTY BILL.

"The County bill had been previously introduced by the Delegate at the instance of Mr. Hatch, but failed of final consideration.

"Much laborious work was done on this matter.

"Chairman Hamilton of the Committee on Territories stated that private Hawaiian legislation had taken up far more time than the Territory was entitled to, so that he refused absolutely to allow further consideration of any Hawaiian matters that session.

"In addition to the previously mentioned bills the Delegate introduced the following in the House:

"H. R. 8644. For a Public Building in Honolulu.

"H. R. 8645. For a Revenue Cutter of the 1st class to be stationed at Honolulu.

"H. R. 8646. For a Public Building at Hilo.

"H. R. 11031. For Improvement of Honolulu Harbor.

"H. R. 11038. Survey for a Breakwater, Hilo Harbor.

"H. R. 11031. To refund to the Territory the amount expended since Annexation of Hawaiian lighthouses and service.

"H. R. 14672. Granting power of removal to the Governor.

"H. R. 15056. Increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court.

"H. R. 15192. Relief of Portuguese residents on Punchbowl.

"H. R. 15554. Regulating the employment of labor on Federal works in the Territory of Hawaii (i.e., the Citizen Labor Bill).

"This latter bill was introduced at the instance of the Trades and Labor Council and the Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, and created considerable interest, so much so that the entire matter was, at Senator Mitchell's request, printed in Document No. 278.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

"A vast amount of work was done in preparing statistics that could bear upon the various bills enumerated. It was necessary to employ clerical assistance, for such a situation has a double effect, giving employment and encouragement to citizens and the public.

"We thank you for your manifest interest in behalf of Hawaii.

"Yours respectfully,

"L. E. PINKHAM,

"Chairman."

MAKES PREPARATIONS.

"I went to Hilo to inform myself as to details of the breakwater and Federal building needed there.

"On the 26th of November Mr. Pinkham informed me at 11 a. m. that, in his opinion the time to do a thing was at the beginning, and at 3 p. m. I left on the China.

"I went at my own expense, relying on Mr. Pinkham's personal promise to use every possible effort to give me needed financial support.

"Since I returned I find the contributors to have been Lewis & Co., Pacific Hardware Co., von Hamm-Young Co., W. W. Harris, Joseph Marsden and L. E. Pinkham.

"Before my arrival I was endorsed by the following cablegram:

"Honolulu, Dec. 9th, 1904.

"Kalanianole, Washington.

"We strongly advise you to accept Clark's services.

"SAMUEL PARKER,

"PALMER P. WOODS,

"D. KAWANAKAOA.

HIS SERVICES ACCEPTED.

"On arrival I presented my letters to the Delegate at the Capitol and was invited to meet him at his residence the following evening. After several hours' conversation according to appointment the Delegate accepted my services.

"At the proper time Hawaiian affairs were discussed and steps taken at once to advance Island matters as rapidly as circumstances would admit.

"A conference was at once had with the Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, relative to bills introduced by him in the Senate, and his advice and co-operation sought, which was readily granted.

"These bills covered lighthouses, survey of Hilo harbor, and improving Hilo harbor.

"At this conference it was distinctly understood the Delegate would not take part in any legislation, changing the Organic Act as contemplated in S. B. 289.

"The matter of lighthouses was next taken up. The Delegate personally called on Speaker Cannon and verified through him the fact the lighthouse emergency appropriation was available for the taking over of the Hawaiian lighthouses. He also discovered that the bureau had not and did not comprehend that Hawaii was a Territory and integral part of the United States, and not an Insular Possession.

"The passage of the Cuban bill has rendered the sugar situation in Hawaii more doubtful than ever. The Newlands Resolution has cast a deep feeling of apprehension over the Islands.

"In order to encourage the people here and sustain them we are anxious for Federal appropriations.

"We endeavored to show Congress in our petition the large amount of clear profit they are making out of us."

"Neither we or Mr. Clark are under any obligations to any parties or cliques, in fact to no one.

"We believe Congressional work should be done by the Delegate. We believe he should have the prominence in all Congressional matters.

"Yours very respectfully,

"L. E. PINKHAM,

"Chairman."

"Honolulu, Nov. 26, 1904.

"Hon. J. H. Mitchell, Senator, Washington, D. C.

"Sir: This letter will introduce Mr. Charles Clark, who comes to Washington to tender his services without cost to you."

"The Bureau of the Census has

"The Bureau of the

HOUSING THE LEGISLATURE.

The biennial talk about shifting the departments in the capitol to make room for the Legislature is again heard, though the assembling of that body is some months distant. To the proposal to put the Senate in the offices of Public Works, that department matches a strong objection. To get out would cost some hundreds of dollars and great bother; to go back, the same. The Public Works offices have been rearranged to suit their present purpose and no other place would answer so well, though there are several rooms where the fifteen members of the Senate could commune in comfort without getting in the way of other officials.

Why would it not be practicable to house the Legislature in the bungalow? That building is ample in size and its use as a gin mill under guise of an "officer's club"—a place where legislators have been influenced to their own detriment and that of the Territory—has served to make the place as much of an offence to decent citizens as it was in Kalakaua's time. It ought to be put to a better use. A small amount of money spent on structural changes would make the bungalow an ideal legislative hall, cool, airy, comfortable and convenient. To use it for that would be much more sensible in every way than to turn the capitol upside down again.

BACTERIOLOGY AND CLEANLINESS.

It may be true that health and life are at the mercy of billions of bacteria, divided into millions of classes. Science, which is only dimly comprehended by the many, is following this theory into endless ramifications. What the outcome may be no one can tell. There are eminent men who think that the tendency to reduce men and women to automata will not be a complete success. If it were necessary to analyze physical conditions and surroundings and minutely to apply the rigid laws of chemistry, as a prelude to meals, sleep, exercise and recreation, individuality might be lost and existence become a wearisome monotony.

A few ancient observations are still applicable to modern conditions—as for example: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Cardinal Gibbons proclaimed "the sanctity of dirt," but it is an actual fact that dirt may be clean. At all events, it is a general opinion that clean men are the healthiest, the most productive and the longest-lived. The bath of our ancestors has not yet lost its sanitary uses. It has been seized by science and treated and christened in a hundred different ways, but plain cold water is still recognized as one of the surviving agents of refreshment and strength. A man who wears one shirt for a month rarely achieves more than a filthy distinction. Women who limit their nicely to external dress may be attractive abroad but they are repellent at home.

The alliance between cleanliness and civilization is not confined to the person, but extends to food, the relation between which and the digestive apparatus is very close and, through that medium, affects the blood, the nerves and the brain. The transmission of meat, groceries, milk, fruit and vegetables, from the point of distribution to the consumer, may be fraught with dire consequences, not only to the body but to the mind. One pointed illustration, not uncommon in Honolulu, may be suggestive. A Chinese vendor of fruits and vegetables calls at twenty or thirty houses in a single morning. At the first house, he deposits his baskets on the ground, and a little pet dog sticks its nose, and for that matter its feet, into the potatoes, the celery, the lettuce, all the vegetables and fruits of which the little cargo is made up, and takes a delicate nip of anything that strikes its fancy. The vendor placidly surveys the process, while the cook gently pets the four-footed brute and then, with unwashed hands, makes his own selections for the household. At the next place, a couple of purring cats take the dog's place. And so the alternations continue, with unfrequent exceptions, to the end of the journey. When the last purchase has been made, if there be any truth in bacteriology, the deposited accumulation should be sufficient to infect a whole community. Unscientific people, however, who observe the facts, will ask whether, in the interests of old-fashioned cleanliness, everything they eat ought not to be fumigated.

The law cannot handle these matters, beyond a very limited extent. It endeavors, not always successfully, to protect milk against incalculable dirt and nasty adulteration. But it cannot accompany food or human beings in all their disguises, transformations and journeys. Cleanliness depends upon training, discipline, habit, tone, observation and a hundred factors of which civilized individuals are supposed to be possessed. Good housewives, who give a little personal attention to domestic details every day prove the truth of the axiom quoted and are potent adjuncts to the church and to decent society.

Material for a stirring book has accumulated at Port Arthur and there is nobody to write it—at least not yet. So far as the Russian end of the story is concerned it is nearly all in the dark, even the tale of the sinking of the *Hannover* not having had its Murcovite version yet. Of the Japanese movements one gets the barest intimings. If there are correspondents with the besieging army they are fettered but the chances are that none are on the ground. Undoubtedly there have been secret battles involving slaughter on both sides but the world can only guess at the facts. Never before has a war in an accessible country been fought so much under cover.

From the electric cars alone the amount of street improvement soon to have been made in Honolulu, since the time of the rain season is creditable to the administration more especially in view of the fact that a stringent re-trenchment period has in the mean time been inaugurated. Besides much new work has been done on Punchbowl slopes and elsewhere off the street.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Plant pests are no respecters of places. The warfare against them everywhere must be eternal to be effective. Probably temperate regions have an advantage over lands of everlasting summer like Hawaii, in that frost makes a break in the multiplication of pests which may extend over a cycle of years. An illustration of the need of unceasing vigilance against the infinite foes of vegetation is found in the following article from *Gardening*, a Chicago periodical:

"The gypsy moth has shown its utter disregard for class or profession by invading the Botanic garden of Harvard University and attacking in force some of the finest trees within the enclosure. Four noble specimens of American beech standing near one of the entrances are entirely denuded of their foliage, and the branches are as naked as December. The voracity of the crawling pests is exhibited in the bare branches of pines and spruces, the tough needles being eaten off with the same relish apparently as were the leafy leaves. Great masses of the caterpillars may be seen here and there on the trunks and limbs, during the day, the insects doing their feeding in night time. While complete eradication is not to be expected, it does seem that the presence of the pest in such numbers in such a place is inexcusable."

"The twin nuisance of the gypsy, known as the brown-tail moth, is also giving evidence of great activity. Its feeding days are over and it is now in the flying stage, the white-winged moths flying in myriads about the electric lights at night, having the appearance of a snow storm and roosting in dense masses on telegraph wires and poles. Dr. Marlatt, who has been in this neighborhood for several days, investigating the situation on behalf of the Agricultural Department, says that he found it much more serious than he had anticipated."

Hawaii will yet have reason—and that in the concrete form of millions of dollars saved—to return a vote of gratitude to the Government and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for the employment of co-ordinate corps of able entomological skill to carry on offensive and defensive warfare against agricultural pests. Every small farmer, every owner of a garden in town, will share with the greater industries of the Territory the benefits of this scientific service.

SMALL FARMING.

In the weekly commercial resume of the Advertiser on Sunday last there were some observations that deserve the serious consideration of the Territorial government. The gist of the paragraph referred to is that "a specialized branch in charge of a sub-committee or an auxiliary bureau," of the "Promotion" organization, should co-operate with the land department in facilitating immigrants who desire to engage in small farming. This suggestion is timely and important.

In different parts of the islands, and especially on the island of Hawaii, it is believed that the development of small farming, which in North and South Kona and in many other districts is quite feasible, is hampered, not only by the private holders of large tracts of land, but by the land department itself. It is claimed that, if the Federal Government does not take over the management of the public lands, our local policy should be at least assimilated to the Homestead Act, but that, while professions are repeated and strong, the practice is in the opposite direction. It is insisted by enterprising and prominent men that, under the guise of protecting the forests, large areas of land are withdrawn that might be and ought to be available for horticultural and agricultural purposes.

Many observers argue that the reservation of forests on the mainland and in this Territory are two distinct questions that require different treatment. It is urged, with vigor and pertinacity, that here rains are precipitated from the ocean and are controlled by the winds and not by the forests, which are chiefly serviceable in retaining the moisture, after it has fallen, and therefore, that the woods on the mountain slopes do not originate the rainfall, though a potent influence in its gradual and economic distribution.

These are questions that the local government should treat with gravity and with thoroughness. No one doubts the utility of legitimate forest-protection. But, if under this pretext, large bodies of land are withheld from men who desire permanent settlement and have the means and the experience to increase Territorial population and wealth, such a policy should be promptly modified. It is the dividing line between reservation and settlement that is in dispute. If the reservations run too low down on the mountain sides, they should be contracted and the cupidity and selfishness of either individuals or corporations that represent special interests and are inimical to the general welfare should not be allowed to stand in the way.

The present local administration has shown an inclination to consult the actual necessities or wants of the islands. It now has an opportunity to prove the breadth of its capacity by co-operating with the Promotion Committee in a direction that means permanent enlargement of our resources and the addition of intelligent and stable elements of citizenship.

Americanization, surely under Republican administration, does not mean

plowing into the hands of accumulation for the benefit of the few and treating the many with paternal benevolence, but the growth of individualized citizenship equals opportunity under the law, the full recognition of sturdy and independent citizens, of whom small farmers are probably the most stalwart class.

It would be interesting to know whether the German method of felling trees by sawing through them with a

THE HAWAIIAN FUTURE.

The description by James W. Girvin, published in last Sunday's Advertiser, of the tour of Queen Emma twenty-nine years ago around the Island of Oahu, under the leadership of John A. Cummins, is a graphic and accurate piece of writing. It describes a succession of pageants that, as Mr. Cummins says, can never be reproduced. The grand procession from point to point, with its rich and rare decorations, the leis, in which the brightest colors were artistically grouped, the prancing horses, gorgeously caparisoned, the bonfires in the mountains, the iuans, in which all native delicacies were included and with which foreign contributions were combined, the daring surf-riding and bold and graceful water exercises, the hulas, that drove away lethargy and sleep, and pervading all, the lavish hospitality and personal loyalty with which the island and the people literally glowed—all these formed a picture that could only have been rivaled in its attractive features, during the Middle Ages, and yet was impressed with Hawaiian individuality.

Civilization eliminates these scenes, which are only feebly imitated, even at international expositions. While they should be remembered and are of historical interest, particularly to the few who actually participated in them, would the world, or even the Hawaiian Islands themselves, be benefited if they could be revived? It is easy to understand the blunted pleasure and regret, the solicitous melancholy notably among women, that the narrative would inspire in a native people in the rude process of transformation into a modern and Americanized community. It is not without a subtle appeal to the imagination and the sentiment of the Anglo-Saxon. The picture, however, is not merely exceptional but incomplete. It realizes only one unique and frequent Hawaiian possibility: It does not represent Hawaiian conditions. It fails to expose the sacrifices that poverty made to loyalty and display. It is filled with that external gaudiness which, in undeveloped and paternalized commonwealths, are the substitutes for internal training and individual resources. It presents only the blaze, the perfumes, the sensuousness, that are the occasional alternates to a hard struggle for existence, under the exhausting demands of absolutism.

Now the natives of Hawaii have before them a future, replete with enduring possibilities of comfort and happiness. They are in the throes of a transitional period, and they will either become extinct or they will emerge into the full and scarcely shadowed light of American citizenship. Thrown chiefly upon their own developing power, but aided by free institutions and by the conscious possession of rights that are common to all and unassassable, they have before them the opportunity for independence and for the application of the individual manhood and womanhood that need no artificial stimulants or accessories. They live under a plan of education that originated in struggle and industry and that recognizes no claim to advancement beyond individual merit. They are surrounded and penetrated by conveniences and opportunities that could not exist under a local autocracy. In the competitions and prizes of life, they are equals among equals, and, while uniformity of progress is as undesirable as it is impossible, they can steadily approach an average standard that has elevated the wage-earners of a continent far beyond the middle class, even of the last century. They are within the scope of high religious and moral training. They are compassed by a progressive civilization, where enterprise, refined pleasures and honorable achievements derive their inspiration from the heart and the brain, and not from the philanthropy of a monarch or a chief.

This is the result of missionary labor and endurance, but in the broader field of politics and government. The time may soon come when the most dissatisfied and unappreciative native of 1904 will realize and adopt the deep sentiment of Tennyson.

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

It would be interesting to know whether Skrydloff was in command of the Vladivostok squadron when it met Kamikaze. He was reported a week or two before to have reached Port Arthur, but a few days later his junior, Admiral Wittoef, was spoken of in the dispatches announcing his death as the naval commander there. After the battle in Korea strait and before the Rossia and Grumbol got home, Admiral Bezobrazoff was reported seriously ill at Vladivostok. Obviously he had not been out with the squadron. Inasmuch as Skrydloff had been sent to Vladivostok to take Bezobrazoff's place and do some fighting, the chances are that he commanded the sea-raiders in both of their sorties.

To protect the neutrality of Shanghai it is not only necessary for the powers to keep the Japanese from attacking the Russian ships in the harbor, but it is requisite that they should prevent the Russian vessels from leaving port, after having been refitted, so as to carry on the war against a friendly power. Presuming on the weakness of China, the Arkold and Grozovoi apparently thought that they could stay in Shanghai at pleasure and leave at will, but a hint from the consuls and the movements of American warships, seems to have changed the program for it is now announced that the Russian craft will disarm.

The Japanese will take Saghalien Island in due time and return it to the mother country. Russia stole Saghalien from Japan long ago but now she can not protect it. A large number of Russian political prisoners are probably awaiting the change of ownership with a lively personal interest.

Mrs. Botkin, the San Francisco murderer, has escaped the gallows, but will go to prison for life. Justice has been done in her case but reasonably sure Mrs. Botkin's crime was one of peculation.

Mrs. Botkin's crime was one of pecu-

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The Waialae Alpine Club will start next Saturday for the ascent of Haleakala.

Marshal Hendry and Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain are on Maui, supposedly after moonshiners.

August Toellner is giving up the postmastership of Puunene, Maui, and will return to Seattle, Wash., to take an offered situation.

Prof. Barton is quoted as saying, after a visit to Kilauea, that the cycle of volcanic activity on the island of Hawaii is ripe for returning.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was smitten with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly bear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." Eusebio Poza, Lebanon, Kan.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning! Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was smitten with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly bear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." Eusebio Poza, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWISERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.) Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Since, 44 Fort St.

MONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 22, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ack
MERCANTILE.				
C. BREWER & CO.	\$1,000,000	100	250	300
SUGAR.				
EWA, Agricultural.	5,000,000	20	13%	....
EWA, Com. & Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	15	57%
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	24	....
HONOMA.	750,000	100	100	15
HONOKA.	2,000,000	20	100	15
HAIKU.	500,000	100	175	....
KAHUKUA.	500,000	50	65	....
KAHUKUA, CO., LTD.	1,000,000	100	100	40
KOLOA.	150,000	100	120	....
McBYRD'S SUG. CO.	2,000,000	20	4	....
OAHU SUGAR CO.	8,000,000	20	20	....
ONOMEA.	1,000,000	20	20	....
OAHU SUGAR CO., LTD.	5,000,000	20	45	....
OAHU SUGAR CO., LTD.	1,000,000	100	100	80
PACIFIC.	5,000,000	50	50	....
PAIA.	750,000	100	100	....
PEPEKEKE.	2,750,000	100	100	85
PIONEER.	4,500,000	100	100	85
WAIALUA AGRI. CO.	100,000	100	80	80
WAIALUA.	100,000	100	100	....
WAIAHALO.	250,000	100	100	....
STEAMSHIP COS.				
WILDER S. S. CO.	500,000	100	100	115
INTER-ISLAND S. S. CO.	500,000	100	100	115
MISCELLANEOUS.				
HAW. ELECTRIC CO.	500,000	100	100	100
H. E. T. & L. CO., LTD.	1,000,000	100	725	....
H. E. T. & L. CO. U.	100,000	10	80	72
MUTUAL TEL. CO.	4,000,00			

COURT HELD NONEXISTENT

Query to Pass Up to Supreme Court.

Whether or not there is such a tribunal in this Territory as a probate court is again before the courts, this time in connection with the matter of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor. It went through the mill before as far as the Supreme Court in the Holt estate litigation but the matter involved was decided there without reference to that question.

Now the point is up on demurrer to the amended petition of J. S. Low, as next friend of the minor, for the removal of A. W. Carter as her guardian. There are other points in the demurrer, such as that the allegations of the complaint do not constitute a cause of action, so that the question of the existence of a probate court may again be found, by the appellate court, "not necessary to consider."

Argument on the demurrer occupied the greater portion of yesterday before Judge Gear. A. G. M. Robertson, Sidney M. Ballou and S. H. Derby supported the demurrer, and J. Alfred Magooon contended it should be overruled. Mr. Ballou, while admitting that in the Holt case he had taken ground the same as that taken by Mr. Magooon now, quoted the unreversed rulings of Judges Humphreys and Gear as precedents for his present argument.

The contention for the demurrer was, briefly, that if there was not a properly constituted court of probate the matter should have been brought in equity and that having not been done the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Gear took the demurrer under advisement.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

Chief Justice Frear, sitting alone, gave a hearing yesterday on the temporary writ of prohibition he had issued to restrain Judge Gear and J. S. Low from proceeding with an injunction suit to restrain A. W. Carter from prosecuting his petition to the Third Circuit Court at Kailua, Hawaii, for a partition of the Parker ranch in which the minor holds a half interest. The matter was partly heard and continued until Monday.

THE JUDGE'S ANSWER.

Judge George D. Gear has made an answer to himself to the petition of A. W. Carter asking the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition against himself and J. S. Low, to restrain them from proceeding with an injunction suit to stop Carter's suit for partition of the Parker ranch brought in the Third Circuit Court. He denies the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to annul the injunction, also to prohibit him from proceeding in the motion, for the reason that the motion had been granted previous to the issuing of the writ of prohibition. There was nothing further for the respondent Judge Gear, to do in the matter.

The respondent maintains that he did have jurisdiction to issue the injunction for stopping the partition suit, concluding thus: "That one of the questions to be decided in the said application for the removal of said A. W. Carter is whether or not the said minor will suffer irreparable injury, damage and loss in case said A. W. Carter, guardian as aforesaid, should be permitted to prosecute said suit for partition, and that this respondent, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by law, issued the said order for the purpose of preventing the prosecution of said suit until after said motion for removal should be heard on its merits, and committing what it is alleged would be a great wrong to said minor."

J. S. Low's answer, in the fewest words, "submits to the judgment of the court herein."

COURT NOTES.

W. C. Achi makes answer in the suit of Cecil Brown, trustee, vs. J. Fernandez and W. C. Achi, denying all the allegations, particularly that "he was notified and demanded when the note was due" and further claiming that "as he was only an endorser of the note he is not liable under the laws to pay such note, as the payee of the note failed to give notice," etc.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper have filed a discontinuance of the suit of Bathsheba M. Allen et al. vs. Giovanni A. Long, bill for foreclosure of mortgage.

Cathcart & Milverton, attorneys for Mollie Maage, enter a demurrer to Fred W. Maage's supplemental petition for divorce. It sets forth that the allegations of her misconduct are vague, indefinite and uncertain; that the supplemental petition attempts to set up a new and independent cause of action alleged to have accrued since the filing of the original petition, and that the supplemental petition was filed by the libellant without leave of court first obtained.

Judge Dr. Bolt appointed L. Ah Leong administrator of the estate of Chung Yee Leong, deceased, under \$400 bonds.

THE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE CURTIS IAUKEA

(Continued from page 1)

Ining point and by discriminating other employees to the detriment of the public service, where we believe and declare that the depleted condition of the Territory would have been better met by taxation upon the rate of the income tax would have been more fair and courageous and more democratic than the method

adopted. In connection with the re-trenchment policy in question we particularly condemn the discrimination exercised against the non-voting employees of the government in the cutting of salaries.

"We denounce the policy of the Republican party in the National Congress whereby private Hawaiian legislation was submitted in committee and received attention in advance of pressing public matters, with the result that after the passage of private bills the remaining Hawaiian measures were absolutely neglected and refused further consideration during this session of Congress, to the detriment and against the interests of the entire Territory.

"We declare the policy of the Republican party in this territory whereby large areas of land and valuable water rights are still being alienated from the public domain for the sole use and benefit of corporations or persons already possessed of large tracts of land and privileges, a positive menace to the upbuilding of an untrammeled electorate in these islands and pledge our delegate to Congress to secure local application of the spirit of American land laws, preference being given to the landless electorate in our Territory in any division of the public domain.

"We further pledge our delegate to Congress to constant vigilance over matters affecting the Territory, untiring effort to secure liberal appropriations for public improvements throughout the Territory, the withdrawal of House Resolution No. 1467 granting arbitrary power of removal to the Governor, the passage of a measure providing for the sale in fee on easy terms of lands in Punchbowl and elsewhere in the Territory now principally occupied by citizen tenants, preference being given the actual occupants, and to careful dissemination of correct information among the members of Congress and in the Departments at Washington relative to local affairs.

"Having full faith in the ability of the people of this Territory to govern themselves, we denounce the Republican Party for its duplicity and breach of faith with the voters of this Territory in the miscarriage of that party's measure for County government passed by the last Legislature, and pledge our earnest effort to secure the passage and enactment of a County law providing for complete local self government.

"We deplore the present distressed financial condition of the Territory, brought about by the Republican element in part by withholding from circulation large sums of 'loan fund' moneys that might heretofore have been made available had the departments used due diligence in prosecuting the several works comprised in loan fund appropriations, and in extravagant administration, resulting in the issuance of government warrants to employees and supply men, a preposterous course whereby the taxpayers are being duly mulcted in the amount of interest paid in unproductive loans on the one hand and the loss incidental to discounting warrants on the other and in this connection we favor the policy of making loan appropriations for productive works only and within these restrictions advocate a comprehensive system of public works throughout the Territory.

"We pledge our candidate to the Legislature to a revision of our Tax Laws, an adjustment of our other sources of revenue, including the Excise Laws, and providing for the substitution of a Toll Bill for wharf dues, thus doing away with the present conditions whereby the government pays exclusively for the expense of maintaining the harbor and private wharf owners reap the fees; an exactment covering forced sales of property for taxes so as to provide for redemption of the same, and an appropriation bill so framed that the annual expenditures of the Territory shall not exceed its income, believing that any administration incapable of so limiting its expenditures is unworthy of the support of the people.

"We pledge our candidates for the Legislature to a renewal of the usual appropriations for Liliuokalani and our Delegate to Congress to the introduction and support of a measure looking to a permanent appropriation for the same purpose.

"We favor all reasonable measures looking to the amelioration of labor conditions among the citizens of this Territory and to the upbuilding of permanent homes within our borders. We favor a more strict enforcement of the citizen labor and eight hour laws, coupled with a minimum wage and an extension of this provision along reasonable lines to embrace labor required under valuable franchises or other special privileges granted by the Legislature of this Territory. We favor also dispensing with the employment of prisoners on work in competition with free citizens.

"We condemn the procrastinating policy pursued by the Territorial Executive in relation to securing control of the private fishing rights in this Territory and pledge our candidates to the Legislature to such a course as shall most promptly open these fishing rights to the general public.

"We favor the extension of the public school system, so as to embrace a comprehensive course of manual and agricultural training and an elementary course in civil government thus instilling into the youth of this Territory the principles of industry and good citizenship upon which the future welfare of this Territory so depends.

"We charge that the Republican majority in the last Legislature avoided its sworn duty by abstaining from a reapportionment of Territorial Senators and Representatives as required by Chapter 2, Section 55 of the Organic Act.

"We favor establishing under Federal control and at Federal expense appliances at the Leprosy Settlement in this Territory, the enrollment of scientists for the purpose of a general inquiry into the nature of the disease, a possible cure for the disease of leprosy, and for the treatment of those who are infected with the disease.

"Relying upon the principles of honesty and integrity as the principles above set forth, and that the Justice and Intelligence of the masses, we pre-

CHARACTER RECOGNIZED

Judge Hapai Reappointed for Integrity and Honesty.

Governor Carter yesterday wrote to District Magistrate Hapai of Hilo, informing him that after some hesitation he had decided to reappoint him. The reason the governor gave for his hesitancy was Judge Hapai's "pretended ignorance of English."

"I say 'pretended,'" the Governor explained after closing the letter, "because I believe he knows enough English but will not admit it. I have concluded to reappoint Judge Hapai on consideration of his knowing both languages.

"It is my policy to have a Hawaiian for district magistrate. A district like Hilo, where the use of English predominates, should have man who thoroughly understands English. In reappointing Hapai, however, I wish to show regard for his honesty and integrity."

Governor Carter stated that the matter was up to him of appointing a district magistrate for North Kona. On this subject, generally, the Governor said:

"There are quite a number of appointments to be made. I should like to urge on the public again that they register their complaints and state facts in time to have them considered before the making of appointments to office. The great difficulty is that when an appointment comes up I hear nothing about it until after the man is appointed, because everybody thinks the other fellow had written about the matter. I am anxious to do things right, but the people should help."

sent this platform to the people of the Territory and earnestly invoke the active support of all in its vindication and success, cordially inviting to a full and equal communion, all those of whatever political creed who recognize the justice of our cause in the doctrines we profess, and who desire to participate in their triumph.

"W. A. KINNEY,
"K. M. KOAHOU,
"S. W. ABR. KALEIHO-A,
"C. P. IAUKAEA,
"J. C. BURGESS,
"H. J. MOSSMAN,
"JOHN EMMELUTH,
"PALA NAKI,
"I. W. H. MOMOA."

ASHFORD'S HOT AIR.

Ashford moved the adoption of the platform, saying it was an able document, which must command the praise of all. When a document of that kind was brought before the convention, it showed what good results accrue from having the matter considered beforehand by a committee of the Central Committee. It could not be said that it punctured the "cussedness of the Republican party," because it would have to be extended and could not be finished before night. It only partially ridiculed the "holy administration."

It showed there had been an administration only of pretences. It set forth that the Republican administration and legislature had been weighed and found wanting.

Extreme injustice was being done the poor people, because of the methods pursued legally whereby the property of poor people were sold for taxes. This was the strongest indictment against the Republican party. A sop was thrown to a member of the legislature whereby he was employed to bring numberless suits against people for nonpayment of taxes, piling up costs to pay his fees and those above him.

People were being sold out and turned out of their houses, because in these hard times money could hardly be borrowed even with good real estate as security.

The report was adopted, but without applause or demonstration.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The chair suggested that Col. McCarthy bring the matter of selection of members of the Central Committee.

The proposed personnel of the committee was as follows:

First and Second Districts (Hawaii)—S. P. Woods, S. H. K. Ne, S. D. Kamahala, S. P. Kamakea, R. Makahalua, J. L. Kawaelehi, Cha, Ka, S. K. Halapao, J. H. Kahonui, D. Ewaliko, E. B. Lee, S. W. A. Kulehoa, W. Nakahilua, E. Thomas, T. N. Naleihau, C. M. Le Blond.

Third District (Manu)—J. L. Coke, Sol Hale, Chas. Dudoit, Jno. Richardson, W. R. Boote, F. H. Hayesden, T. B. Lyons, Pala Naki, Helemano, K. Kekoovali, Adam Forsyth, J. W. Morris.

Fifth District (Oahu)—U. Jones, Ben Nauka, H. T. Mooney, F. R. Harvey, J. K. Prendergast, David Kahaleahu, F. J. Testa, Jno. Emmeluth, J. W. Bishop, E. L. Like, J. Naholowaa, H. Trent, H. T. Moore.

Sixth District (Oahu)—Sam David, Sam Keau, R. P. Faoule, W. H. Puakalo, C. K. Hane, S. W. Kamo, S. Kalawae, Geo. Hugo.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

The name of C. P. Iaukeia was put in nomination for Delegate to Congress by the Fifth District, seconded by the Fourth District. Palmer Woods moved the nominations closed, but Coke arose for Maui to second the nomination.

The nomination was made by a voice vote accompanied by a cheer, and was supposed to be unanimous.

Mr. Iaukeia in accepting the nomination

KITASATO HONORED

Receptions and Dinner For the Great Scientist.

Dr. S. Kitasato, the famous Japanese bacteriologist, who ranks in the world of medicine with Prof. Koch, the German savant, was the guest of honor last evening at a reception accorded him at the Japanese Consulate General, where a large number of the most influential citizens of Honolulu had the privilege of meeting him.

The distinguished guest, after coming ashore from the Coptic with Prof. N. Hozumi, head of the Law Department of the University of Japan, was escorted to Mochizuki, the Japanese Club at Waikiki, where, with Japanese Consul Miki Saito, Dr. Mori, Dr. Uchida, and about twenty other prominent Japanese residents, an elaborate dinner was served.

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DEMOCRATS RATIFY PARKER AND DAVIS BUT BOOM IAUKEA

Attorney Kinney Vouches For Him and Weeps with Hawaiians for Political Humiliations They Have Had From Annexation Maoles.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Not a very large house greeted the Democratic spellbinders at the Orpheum last night when the St. Louis Presidential choice was ratified. There was a fair sprinkling of Republicans present. The speakers told of Republican shortcomings, Democratic virtues and of the attributes of Iaukea. Corruption and bribery were charged to the Republicans, the vacant seats in the audience were said by Iaukea to have been the result of Republican chicanery and threats of discharge from employment. Iaukea personally was lauded by Mr. Kinney as being a man absolutely above reproach and one whose financial integrity could not be attacked.

Rev. Mr. Timotheus invoked the divine blessing. A hush fell over the audience, and late comers, at its conclusion, were not certain whether the speaker should be applauded.

Then Chairman Turrill sprung a surprise. He disappeared into the wings and reappeared a moment later with a chromo picture of Parker introducing the canvas with the remark, "Our next President!" and drew feeble applause.

Mr. Turrill then addressed the audience and became so wrapt up in his eloquence that he did not notice that Fred Weed had begun to interpret his remarks into Hawaiian; when he awoke to a realization of the interruption he waved Weed aside and proceeded to lambast the Republicans in part as follows:

We meet to ratify the nomination of the winner, Alton B. Parker. One week ago the Republicans met here and to keep their courage up spoke of harmony and unity, and in praise of Roosevelt.

Harmony.—In a Republican primary no longer does Birbe hit T. McCants in the eye with her fruit.

Unity.—Now a precinct with fifty Republican votes can cast 230 votes at a Republican primary.

The Democrats will have a convention and fight it out, and back the man that gets the nomination.

IAUKEA WEARS A HALO.

As the meeting had been opened by prayer, Chairman Turrill said the benediction would be pronounced by W. A. Kinney, who spoke on practical politics. "Who shall we put up as Delegate?" he asked. He went on to say that the Democratic party is now in the way of being permanently organized in the Territory, but to be so the Democrats would have to come in and vote the tickets straight. He said that sometimes a name got on the ticket and a voter felt justified in scratching it because the owner of it was unworthy.

The time when a man is justified in voting the ticket straight is the time when his party is being organized. That is the time when a man should not be hypocritical about the men on the ticket.

"I have come to the conclusion that Curtis P. Iaukea is the strongest candidate the Democratic party can put up. He will poll more votes than any other man available in the party. Just a short while ago I was on the floor of the Democratic convention opposed tooth and nail to the policy that was being adhered to by Iaukea, that of supporting Hearst. I had been looking around then for some other candidate to see if there was any other candidate who would poll more votes, and when I was on Hawaii recently, where Iaukea is far better known than anybody else, I became convinced that he was the strongest candidate, and I will now give him my hearty support. In other words, we can have differences as to policy, but when it comes down to business every man must support the party without considering his own views.

"I say this because foreigners in our ranks have talked of getting some out of the business community, and I was taken with that idea myself, but my judgment is now the other way. Such a candidate would not be known in other districts, where Iaukea's name is well known."

"I want to say this about Iaukea. In the midst of newspaper talk a man's best record is sometimes lost sight of. While the Advertiser is talking against Iaukea we may be inclined to lose sight of his real standing in the community. I want to say this. I believe in utilizing a meeting of this kind for bivalence. I believe that the foreign voters in this city should vote the Democratic ticket. I would have liked to get some man from the business community, but I am now convinced we are wrong in that matter."

"Fellow citizens, to bring it nearer home to us, what has the Republican party to boast of, what has that party done? Gentlemen, we are witnesses here tonight, we who attended the Democratic convention at St. Louis that the Democratic party was the only one to recognize Hawaii's full representative vote. No question was raised of our right. The Republican delegates labored on this very floor last week to explain the action of their own convention in endeavoring to deprive Hawaii of its representation."

"When the Governor of this territory stands here and places the responsibility of that act upon the chairman of the committee, he has tried to avoid the responsibility of saying that it should have rested with the Hawaiian delegation."

In his Hawaiian address Iaukea referred feelingly to Wilcox and also to his widow who sat in a box.

MAN ON HORSEBACK.

J. L. Coke of Maui, one of the delegates from Hawaii to St. Louis referred to himself as the "Democratic man on horseback" because he rode horseback from Hana, through the jungles of Nakah, etc., to Maalaea Bay to get a steamer to come to Honolulu to address the meeting. Mr. Coke said that the Democratic party in the United States was the best friend the native Hawaiian had. There was not a better delegation at St. Louis than the delegation sent from Hawaii.

He understood that delegates to the Republican convention had said the St. Louis convention was noisy. That was true. Seventeen thousand people contributed because they believed the Democrats were going to control the United States again. That did not sound good to the Republican national committeeman from Hawaii. But to Mr. Coke the noise was as music to his ears. The contest now being waged is a question of principle and as far as he could see he couldn't understand how a man living in Hawaii, unless he

AH KAI IS IN TROUBLE

Got Away With Jap Friend's Clothes.

was an officeholder or expected to be one, could be a Republican.

"What has the Republican party done for this Territory?" asked Coke.

"Nothing," he answered. If the people were satisfied with affairs, vote the Republican ticket. The speaker thought things were getting as bad in Hawaii as in the United States. He drew a picture of calamity creeping over the United States. It was becoming terrible, he said, and words, he said, hardly fitted the conditions. The Republicans had done nothing for Hawaii. There is a general lack of prosperity here.

It seems that Ah Kai has taken the wings of the wind and dug itself into the earth," was his metaphor.

Mr. Coke said the Republicans wanted clean politics, but he advised the Hawaiians not to believe such tales. The last election here, held under Republican auspices, was not clean, but dishonest.

"I was told by a Republican inspector of election in the county election that in their precinct in Honolulu he had voted forty dead men and men who had removed from the islands."

MARSHAL NEY WANTED.

"Marshal Ney" was called for by Iaukea to speak, but Turrill announced that the descendant of the famous general of Napoleon was a Republican and had also left the Islands. It was discovered, however, that it was a Hawaiian named Nel who was wanted. The gentleman addressed the audience in his native tongue.

Mr. Coke then gave the press a verse he had composed, but which he had forgotten to quote. The verse was as follows:

Six little delegates
To Chicago flew,
They went to the Republican
convention and now
There are two.

Frank Harvey then addressed the audience in Hawaiian.

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HILO WILL WELCOME CONVENTION DELEGATES

Board of Trade Takes Up Hotel Matter—First District Organization and Platform—Dr. Grace's Hospital Plan.

HILO, Aug. 19.—The Republican District Committee of the First Representative District of the Territory of Hawaii, in Convention assembled, believed in the traditions and policies of the Republican party, hereby announce our unwavering allegiance to its principles and shall uphold the constitution of the same and shall uphold and support all regular Republican nominees, striving to do whatever else may be necessary to perpetuate within our Territory "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

The following resolutions, submitted by G. F. Amuso from the committee on platform, were adopted:

Be it resolved, That the Delegates to the District Committee of the First Representative District of the Territory of Hawaii, in Convention assembled, believing in the traditions and policies of the Republican party, hereby announce our unwavering allegiance to its principles and shall uphold the constitution of the same and shall uphold and support all regular Republican nominees, striving to do whatever else may be necessary to perpetuate within our Territory "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and of George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and hereby make special mention of the stand recently taken by Acting-Governor A. L. C. Atkinson for and on behalf of citizen labor on public works.

Resolved, That we individually and collectively shall use our influence for and support only those who favor clean politics and faultless administration, and shall use every effort to maintain the standard of harmony now existing within the Republican party ranks.

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of county government in its fullest sense and shall advocate and work for the adoption of a plan in the platform of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii committing and binding our party, through its representatives to enact all the necessary legislation therefor, to take effect at the earliest possible moment. And be it

Resolved, That we shall nominate, work, and vote for only such candidates, for senators and representatives, whose views are known to be irrevocably in favor and pledged for such County Government legislation. And be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the policy outlined by the Hon. Jonah Kalanianaole (Prince Cupid) and recommend his re-nomination and to that end we pledge our support.

PREPARING FOR CONVENTION.

The Young Men's Republican Club is considering the question of the entertainment of the delegates to the Territorial Convention while they are in Hilo. The convention meets September 1, and there is a general desire that the delegates shall remain in the city longer than one day. It is proposed to give those delegates who attend such a royal welcome that they will wish to hold the convention here again next time. There have been various suggestions made for a mammoth luau, a camp fire meeting and an open air mass meeting. A committee consisting of Jas. D. Lewis, S. L. Desha and Chas. Akau has been appointed to consider the various propositions and make a report at the next regular meeting of the organization.

The Hilo Board of Trade has taken up the question of hotel accommodations, and where delegates cannot be accommodated in the various hostels and boarding houses, private citizens have been called upon to give entertainment to one or more of the visiting delegates.

HOTEL PROJECT.

The Hilo Board of Trade has decided to take up the matter of a hotel in Hilo. The Board of Trade will be the promoters of the project, which insures the success of the enterprise. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$25,000, the shares to be distributed among the business men and members of the Board. E. N. Holmes, president of the board, and H. Vicars, secretary, were

appointed to consider the various propositions and make a report at the next regular meeting of the organization.

The Hilo Board of Trade has taken up the question of hotel accommodations, and where delegates cannot be accommodated in the various hostels and boarding houses, private citizens have been called upon to give entertainment to one or more of the visiting delegates.

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their appropriation can be had from the legislature to complete the building as originally intended—Maul News.

WAILUKU BUILDING WILL BE DELAYED

Tenders for the new Wailuku Jail and Fire Station were opened in Honolulu August 12.

On August 12, F. H. Jordan who is now building the school house was the lowest bidder, his figures being \$10,343 without the stucco ornaments and \$10,943 with them.

His time allowance for constructing was also the shortest, 90 days.

On account of the bids being so

much higher than the appropriation, \$8,000, the Superintendent of Public Works will have new plans and specifications made up which will call for a shell of a building composed of walls, roof, floor and windows, but no concrete outside finish or finish in the interior, and new bids asked. This the superintendent believes will answer the purpose, until such time as a fur-

ther appropriation can be had from the legislature to complete the building as originally intended—Maul News.

HILO-KOHALA RAILROAD OFFICERS HOLD MEETING

New Railroad Proposed for Big Island From Hilo to Hamakua Is A "Go," But Actual Work Will Not Begin Yet.

Philip Peck of Hilo is in Honolulu on business connected with the Hilo-Kohala railroad, attending a business meeting of the officers on Saturday evening.

Mr. Peck states that the surveyors are still at work on the proposed route, doing cross-sectioning at present. The first consignment of rails is aboard the ship "Tillie E. Starbuck," which arrived at Hilo and had not been noted up to yesterday. These rails will carry the road about seven or eight miles, but the

work will probably not be commenced for some time yet, owing to the desire of the surveyors to make the proposed route straighter and to go through certain sections where it will not interfere with cane growing.

The road is a "go" according to Mr. Peck, although the preliminary plans for the same are still in the making. He is yet unable to fix a date when the actual work of construction will begin. A Union Depot will provide for both the Hilo Railroad and the Hilo-Kohala railroad.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "Nuuanu" sailing from New York to Honolulu about Nov. 15th. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 57 Kirby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stones and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the offices of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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California

To the EAST via

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This Train is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing

Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Li-

aries, Smoking and Reading Rooms,

Barber Shop, Bath Rooms (hot and

cold water), superbly appointed Dining

IMPERIAL LIME

10¢ 15-100 lbs each pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

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The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump Co.

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The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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The original package by order of His Majesty's His Royal Highness, and without which it is a forged

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Aug. 18, 1904.
 E. Coit Hobson and wife to George R. Drullard. D
 Rudolph Banning by attorney to Notice. Notice
 Waiulaia Agric Co Ltd to Wong Hing Chow. L
 Palio Land & Imp Co Ltd to Joaquim Machado. D
 Joaquin Machado and wife to Pioneer Big & Loan Assc. M
 Alapake Kauwe by Comr to Victoria Ward. D
 Auksa (w) to D. Paul R. Isenberg. L
 Giovanni A. Long and wife to Trs of Est S C Allen. D
 Entered for Record Aug. 19, 1904.
 Henry Kahaawui and wife to Allen Herbert. Adt M
 A. K. Aona by High Sheriff to J. W. Akana Tr. Sher D
 Geo Andrews by attorney to Demosthenes Lycurgus. Rel
 Mary C. Bertleman by mtgee to James E. Fullerton. Forc Atft
 Wang How to Wong Ming. CM
 W. Ald to Hutchinson S. Plants Co. CM
 Charles W. Booth to Cajin E. Camp. Rel
 Charles W. Booth and wife to Calvin E. Camp. D
 C. W. Booth and wife to Will E. Fisher. D
 Will E. Fisher to Bank of Hawaii. M
 Lid. M

Recorded Aug. 9, 1904.

J. W. Kellikoa and wife to Ane K. Koomo (Mrs); D; int in Est of Ipuun (k) dec; Kalua, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$10. B 281, p 323. Dated July 18, 1904.

Wong Hong Tr to Wing Wo Tai & Co; D; por land, Heeia, Koolauapoo, Oahu; \$300. B 258, p 258. Dated July 26, 1904.

John K. U. Kuana to A. C. Dowsett; D; R P 230 kui 490, Kefu, Wallau, Molokai; \$100. B 258, p 288. Dated Aug. 3, 1904.

Young Hun to Young Qui; PA; general powers. B 255, p 102. Dated Apr. 6, 1904.

Horita (k) to Li Chong; BS; 1 share in cane crop in Fukui Cane Co. 1/4 share in cane crop in Kumeda Cane Co, cane crops in Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Voda Valley; \$700. B 255, p 104. Dated July 25, 1904.

Children of Clarissa E. Cummings by Tr to Hop Wo In Co; L; int in 5 pcs land, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu; 5 yrs @ \$400 per yr. B 257, p 423. Dated July 1, 1904.

Chun Hung to Look Tung Hing Co; BS; leasehold, bldg. goods, mds, etc, Beretania and Alapai Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$300. B 255, p 105. Dated July 15, 1904.

Waterhouse Investment Co Ltd to Macfarlane Co Ltd; L; one 2-story bldg and one 1-story bldg, Queen St, Honolulu, Oahu; 3 yrs @ \$150 per mon. B 257, p 425. Dated July 28, 1904.

Jas H. Boyd and wife to Harry E. Pick; M; por kui 888, Kuakua St Ext, Honolulu, Oahu; \$550. B 258, p 346. Dated Aug. 2, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 10, 1904.

Wong Feart and wife to Low June; D; int in real, personal property of Ong Wo Chong Co, Waiukal, Lihue, Kauai; \$2000. B 261, p 324. Dated July 1, 1904.

T. Omori et al's to Hutchinson Sug. Plantn. Co.; CM; cane, etc, in Agric; \$1952.51 and advs to \$2000. B 259, p 349. Dated July 7, 1904.

Lau Aho by mtgee to Now Chong Wai Co; For Sale; int in 2 leaseholds, mills, crops, livestock, tools, etc, Mokuleia, Walaua, Oahu; \$2250. B 255, p 106. Dated June 21, 1904.

Bishop & Co to George Andrews; Rel; por R P 247 kui 884 and Gr 3044, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2500. B 256, p 397. Dated Aug. 10, 1904.

Lee Co; L; R P 5584, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu; 5 yrs @ \$125 per annum. B 257, p 428. Dated Aug. 6, 1904.

Christina M. Kapulani and husband (W. P.) to Hutchinson Sugar Plantn. Co; M; int in R P 7621 kui 7715, Hilea-ki, Kauai, Hawaii; \$100. B 259, p 353. Dated Aug. 10, 1904.

Mary Auld (widow) to Kala (w); D; int in Ap 1 R P 7224 kui 2165, Kunawai, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 258, p 299. Dated July 21, 1904.

Charles K. Towt by Agt and Atty to John A. Maguire; D; por Gr 3632, Kalihi, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$400. B 258, p 300. Dated Aug. 8, 1904.

J. F. Hackfield Tr to Willard E. Brown; Par Rel; lots 2, 3 and 4, Blk 18, Cyclopiene Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$875. B 259, p 354. Dated July 13, 1904.

J. Alfred Magoon and wife to Manuel Luiz; D; R P 2428 and 575 and Ap 1 and of R P 813, Nuuanu, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1250. B 258, p 301. Dated Aug. 6, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 11, 1904.

Dowsett Company Ltd; Rel; in re conveyance of lots 18, 17, 18, 21, 50, 51 and 55, for \$3375, Puulua Lots, Ewa, Oahu; B 255, p 109. Dated Aug. 11, 1904.

John Walker to Notice; Notice; apply for Reg Title of por Gr 10, Young St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 255, p 110. Dated Aug. 8, 1904.

Hugh Robertson to Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd; D; lot 1 of Gr 3533, Kauai, Kauakakai Homesteads, Molokai; \$100. B 261, p 325. Dated Aug. 30, 1904.

Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd to American Sugar Co Ltd; D; lot 1 of Gr 3533, Kauakakai Homesteads, Molokai; \$100. B 261, p 327. Dated Aug. 10, 1904.

Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd to American Sugar Co Ltd; BS; 2 leaseholds, bldgs, bees, honey, etc, Kawela, etc, Molokai; \$1851.50. B 255, p 111. Dated Aug. 10, 1904.

Look Tong Hung; Co-P. D; general mdse, Honolulu, Oahu; 10 yrs; Capital \$800. B 255, p 123. Dated July 15, 1904.

Kat Chu to Koch Choy; BS; 1 share in Chew Wo Chong Co, Paiau, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 255, p 115. Dated Aug. 11, 1904.

Jno Makia and wife to Tr W. L. Wilcox; D; R P 6582 kui 2888, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$250 and mtg \$350. B 256, p 228. Dated June 2, 1899.

Miriam Kapaeuku; to Joseph T. Hollister; DA; female child Flora K. Stoiz. B 261, p 116. Dated Aug. 11, 1904.

Muli Kohopili and his wife to Territory of Hawaii; D; 45-100 A land, Kalihi, Maui, Maui; \$100. B 258, p 242. Dated June 15, 1904.

Territory of Hawaii to Muli Kohopili and his wife; Ex D; 21-100 A land, Kalihi, Maui, Maui. B 258, p 246. Dated June 15, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 12, 1904.

Joseph Fernandez and wife by mtgee to Cecilia Brown Tr; Forc Atft; lot 16, Pawas Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. B 258, p 259. Dated Aug. 11, 1904.

Joseph Fernandez and wife by mtgee to H. M. von Holt; D; lot 16, Pawas Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 258, p 1. Dated Aug. 10, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 13, 1904.

Wong Kee Chan and wife to J. T. De Bolt; D; \$822 sq ft land, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu; \$200. B 258, p 208. Dated Aug. 4, 1904.

Sandwich Islands Honey Co Ltd to Dowsett Co Ltd; Par Can Agrmt; as pertains to the land of Puulua, Ewa, Oahu. \$1. B 254, p 1. Dated Aug. 10, 1904.

Kapilani Estate Ltd to Metropolitan Meat Co Ltd; Agrmt; in re payment of bidge, millia, rice crops, machinery, live-

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

"No news is good news," an old saw goes. Perhaps it is less apt to be true when applied to business than to other things. Yet when there has been a long period of events charged with more of gloom than of cheer, a lull of incident may be taken either as slack water or a smooth flow of the returning tide. With marked inactivity in local transactions of a kind to judge the financial situation by, the past week has also been characterized by an absence of anything disquieting. Cane sugar has held at New York to the 4255 cents noted in this column last week, with beet latterly shading but faintly down. In San Francisco Hawaiian sugar stocks have taken some decided jumps, from one day to another, no doubt under the impulse of the increased price of sugar. The response that might be expected in Hawaii is yet to come. There was but one sale recorded on the Honolulu exchange this week—55 shares of Ewa at \$20 (par). As this stock lately sold below par, the sale here noted may be taken as a straw showing which way the wind blows. Dividends were announced on Monday as follows: Oahu Railway & Land Co., 1-2 per cent.; Oahu Sugar Co., 1-2 per cent.; Mutual Telephone Co., 2 per cent.

PASSING COMMENT.

Strong complaints are heard against what is alleged to be very prevalent "knocking" of the country on the part of some residents in their intercourse with strangers. According to accounts, some people coming here with an eye to investing money and some looking for land to cultivate have been driven away by the "knockers." One of Honolulu's most active business men has expressed the wish that the Advertiser would deal with these "scandal-mongers," as he named the class in question. He went on to say in effect: "These people talk about others as not being able to meet their interest accounts and take pains to draw attention to every foreclosure announced. This sort of thing tends to destroy all business. It is a crying shame. Nine times out of ten these scandal-mongers are men drawing good salaries, who are not affected in the slightest degree by the things they are talking about. There is no occasion for such running down of the country. We are shipping twice as much sugar as in former years when there were good times and twice as much money is coming into the country."

Talking about the repelling of would-be white settlers from the mainland, it is submitted that there is a conspicuous lack in the so-called "promotion" work so liberally supported by our merchants. Reference is to the need of a special branch of the work, in charge of a sub-committee or an auxiliary bureau, to take care of all applications for land for settlement whether made in person or by mail. Such a branch should operate in conjunction and harmony with the Public Lands Department. Its directors should meet all-comers after farming lands with the hand of welcome and have a fund at disposal to pay for personally conducted examinations of available lands. With such a system in good working order, we should not hear of land-seekers being scared away by mischief-makers before obtaining even a smell of the soil. True, as lately recorded in the Advertiser, the Hawaii Promotion Committee has made an excellent move for obtaining exact information to impart to inquirers for land. Yet something more is required than schedules of information.

An interesting event of the week was the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, coinciding with the coming of age—twenty-one years—of that influential body. The address of the retiring president, C. M. Cooke, showed in compact form a great deal of good work accomplished for the common welfare in the past year. Out of an expenditure from the Chamber's treasury of nearly \$13,000, the sum of \$12,000 went to the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Another important meeting was that of the Merchants' Association, at which the agitation for justice to the Territory of Hawaii in the matter of Federal expenditures was given definite shape in a masterly way. It would indeed appear that the whole business community is now quite awake to the fact that, in the Territory's relations to the Union, our people must press their just suit for themselves. The Association's efforts to secure a reduction of steamship fares between here and San Francisco are also noteworthy.

The arrival and settling down to his duties with the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, of the eminent entomologist late of California, Alexander Craw, as head of the campaign against agricultural pests, is an incident of first importance. There is probably no other matter of more moment to the welfare of the Territory than this one.

GENERAL NOTES.

R. T. Guard, agent of the Matson Line, states that the returns from San Francisco are to the effect that the bananas now being exported from Hilo are the very best ever received in that market. The steamer Enterprise is specially fitted with shelves and ventilators between decks for this traffic and can accommodate 10,000 bunches of bananas without interfering with her sugar cargo. On this month's trip the steamer took 5400 bunches, and it is expected that she will have between 6000 and 7000 bunches on the September trip. A steady increase is expected from month to month. In Oahu there is not less than 1000 acres at present devoted to bananas.

EVERY LOT WAS SOLD

Over \$30,000 Realized
In Second Wilcox
Estate Sale.

ARRIVED.

Friday, August 19.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lehina, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports at 5:15 a. m. with 8566 bags sugar, 32 head cattle, 1 cow, 1 calf, 20 pigs, 14 crates chickens, 15 bags coffee, 8 crates fruit, 24 bags butter, 4 tins butter, 19 crates dry fish, 7 crates cabbages, 20 bags awa, 7 bbls pears, 78 bunches bananas, 29 bags potatoes, 221 bags awa and 230 packages sundries.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, from Kauai ports at 3:35 a. m. with 4,000 bags sugar, 52 bags rice, 18 bags empty bottles, 16 packages sundries.

Saturday, August 20.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, 5:15 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 5:29 a. m.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, 10 a. m.

Sunday, August 21.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 2:47 a. m.

Stmr. Helene, from Maui ports (Cladine route), a. m.

Stmr. Likelihi, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 2:30 p. m.

Sch. Mol Wahine, from Hawaii ports, at 10:05 p. m.

Monday, August 22.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies, 1:30 p. m.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, from the Orient, 4:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, August 19.

Stmr. Waialeale, W. Thompson, for all Kauai ports with explosives at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle for Waimanalo at 8 a. m.

Sloop Kaiulani, for Aki's landing, 9:30 a. m.

It. bk. Lothair Schiavino, for Callao, 11:16 a. m.

A-H. S. S. Hawaiian, Delano, for Kahului and Hilo, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Likelihi, Naopala, for Molokai and Maui ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 19, from Kau and the Volcano—Miss Scofield (8), A. M. Merrill and wife, Miss S. H. Little, Dr. M. G. Potter, Professor, G. H. Barton, C. H. Hardwick, E. H. Hartwell, P. McKellen, E. Langer, C. M. Loosd, Miss H. Kalwala, Mrs. W. N. North and child, Miss M. G. Lyons, Miss E. A. Lyons, Miss Lincoln, Miss Egan, George Wilson; from Kona ports, W. W. Brunner, H. W. Mist and wife, Thomas N. Haas, Charles Ka, T. Shiyama, Miss Paulding, Miss Starbird, Mrs. L. McWayne, Mrs. Sam Allen, J. D. Paris, Bert Colburn, Mrs. W. Thompson, L. S. Aungst, Allen Robinson, G. Mills, H. C. Brown; from Maui ports, Frank Baldwin and wife, Mrs. B. L. Marks, Mrs. P. W. White, J. B. Castle, Dr. Sawyer, H. K. L. Castle, R. F. White, W. A. Anderson, P. M. Pond, J. K. Taylor, C. E. Copeland, W. Rawlins, Rafael Lake, E. D. Baldwin, A. W. Kirkland, W. O. Alken, F. F. Farm, C. A. MacDonald, W. P. Mahoe and child, and 81 deck.

Per stmr. Kauai, Aug. 20, from Hamakua ports and Lahaina—J. A. Waldron, Miss Dorothy Waldron and nurse, Mrs. Keebe and two children, J. R. Louther, R. Oberwimmer and 40 deck.

Per stmr. Maui, Aug. 20, from Kauai and Hamakua ports—C. T. Day, W. D. Schmidt and F. W. Carter.

Per stmr. Kinai, Aug. 20, from Hilo and way ports—S. M. Damon, Frank Schutte, Henry Albers, Lieut. Col. Cleve, Clarence Smith, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Mrs. O. A. Stevens and two children, Charles Lucas, E. Dego, A. H. Jackson, A. Hanenberg, D. B. Machanachie, W. H. Thompson, R. Mitchell, Mrs. R. Mitchell, Miss Ivy Richardson, Miss Ruth Richardson, Miss L. A. Voy, Miss A. H. Parke, J. W. Vannatta, H. A. Knell, C. M. Hardee, E. Like, Alexander Raymond, A. Von Arnsdorff, E. H. Cant, John McTaggart, George Richardson, W. S. Ward, J. A. M. Osorio, O. Ludloff, Dr. Y. Nakamura, S. W. A. Kalehoea, Mrs. Mariam McTaggart and two children, Mrs. R. Hawhurst, child and maid, Mrs. Charles Lucas, Miss Hattie Lucas, Miss Mary Lucas, Master C. Lucas, Mrs. Mary Allau, Father Francis, L. A. Andrews, Mrs. W. R. Lewis and child, P. Peck, R. T. Guard, Capt. F. Mosher, George Burnham, Miss Alice Winter, Mrs. A. C. P. Ferdinand, George A. Olding, M. C. Olding, H. R. Bryant, J. C. Burgess, H. H. Perry, Palmer Woods, Robert Hall, Rev. E. L. Miner, A. C. Aubrey, Paul Jarrett, James L. Coke, M. S. Depoorte, Master Harry Apo, Master Albert Apo, William Green, Ching Chow, Miss Louise Pihl, Mrs. E. Kapu and child, Miss Lillian Pihl, Ang Apo.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Helene, Aug. 21.—P. M. Kaluna and child, Jno. Vieira, Dr. G. S. Alken, H. F. Danford, E. A. Peck, Mrs. F. C. Achong, Miss A. Achong, Master H. Achong, E. C. Brune, H. E. Winslow, A. G. Martinson, Mrs. J. W. Springer and 2 children, Mrs. E. J. Culbert, Miss C. V. Culbert, Miss E. Leuthwaite, Miss Grace Cooke, F. C. Atherton and wife, Miss L. Atherton, Misses Scofield (8) and servant, H. B. Weller, Wong Chow, Bro. Clarence Bro. Robert, Full Sam, Miss V. Nuuhawa, W. J. Coehlo, Misses Jordan (2), Miss Phinol, Miss Eva Kinney, S. E. Taylor, F. E. Chamberlain, Ah Fook and wife, Miss Tani, Mr. E. H. Hart, E. E. Hartmann, J. H. Fisher.

From Maui and Molokai ports, per stmr. Likelihi, Aug. 21.—A. H. Isenberg, O. T. Boarman, Soldier L. S. Farrell, F. J. Cross, W. F. Drake, Hugh Howell, R. H. Chamberlain, Palakaki, J.

RUSSIA DULLED TO WAR NEWS BUT TRUSTS IN PROVIDENCE

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The attitude of the capital to the war was set in sharp relief last Wednesday afternoon when the Government gave the authority of the Official Messenger to Viceroy Alexieff's telegram that he had it from native sources that the Japanese had lost 30,000 men in a night assault on the earthworks north of Port Arthur.

The fly sheets with the news had a considerable sale. In the Nevsky Prospekt, or the heart of the business center, about one man in a dozen bought a copy, which is evidence of unusual interest for St. Petersburg. But it was the nature of the interest displayed that was the extraordinary feature of the afternoon. In the cafes and under the colonnades acquaintances gathered to discuss the telegram. In some groups there was real animation, but in none the slightest approach to cheering or even jubilant handshaking.

What all their talk turned on was the motive for the Government in issuing the telegram. As far as an observer could tell there was not one who was content to believe the news and rejoice at a great victory. The message was, in fact, a complete paradox in its effect; for that same evening, with no more official information to go upon, people stopped each other with the question, "Have you heard that Port Arthur is taken?"

There need have been nothing in the size of the figures to make Russians incredulous. They destroyed twice as many Frenchmen at Borodino, and themselves lost more in single attacks upon Turkish trenches. But they have turned their minds against accepting such deeds in this chapter of their history.

The Viceroy's message had only one end, and that was for testing anybody's theory of why it was made public. The view that found acceptance was that, as it was preceded by a press telegram in the morning to the same effect and the date of the slaughter was several days earlier, the public mind was being prepared for the news of the fall of Port Arthur. The Government, the critics said, could maintain that it was worth the price, that the fortress had annihilated an army before it was lost. The figures of great slaughter were given a good start, in the hope that they would outweigh the grief when the bad news came.

Another interpretation put on the message was that the Japanese themselves had circulated the report in the hope of encouraging the Russians to strike another blow toward the south. Gen. Stakelberg was drawn down to Wafangow in the belief that he could do something for Port Arthur by reports that the Japanese had had very heavy losses there. Just before the defeat at Kinchow the news was spread abroad that the Japanese had lost 15,000 men in trying to take the Russian hill.

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It seemed part of Japanese tactics to spread bad news about themselves in the hope of making their enemy overconfident and then swooping down on him. The last theory canvassed around is that the Emperor himself ordered the telegram to be published, because his advisers told him it would help mobilization. The one simple explanation that no one apparently will accept is that the news of the great victory is true.

And yet the unquestionable losses in ships and men among the Japanese, and even more the weeks passing by without their establishing an irretrievable advantage, have given comfort to the Russians. But it is not at all the kind of joy that goes with glorious victories. Those whom hunger does not prevent from mental reveries accept all the events of the war with a certain abstract detachment, inclined mostly to see in them further proofs every day that Providence is on Russia's side, proofs that Russia must finally win whether she wish to and try to, or not.

The widely read paper of the poorer kind of patriot, the Svet, declares outright that this is the difference between Russian and Japanese. He quotes with fervent approval the address of the Marshal of Nobility at Suinbishi to the Emperor on his tour this week:

"The heavy trials," said the Marshal, "which we now undergo in the Orient, cannot shake our faith in the strength and might of the Russian Empire. They prove only in higher degree to the whole world, the unshakable strength of the spirit of the Russian people, which is specially protected by Divine Providence."

The Svet asks foreign critics to ponder these words. They leave out, it says, in their sharp judgment on Russia's conduct of the war, this great truth that the Marshal expressed:

"The firm basis for the Russian triumph lies not in preparedness for war and experience in war of Russian troops. These are necessary; but they are by no means everything. Our enemy shows astonishing bravery, persistence in pursuing its aim which is almost incredible; and they, too, depend on what they believe are the interests of their homes. But they shape their valor out of wine, they are doped like

To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan, a daughter.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, a. m.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Makawili, a. m.

K. Kaupu, S. H. Kakaowai, W. F. Calow, Mr. Bertelmann, Miss Gray, S. M. Kasimoto, Mrs. K. Nakuna and child, Dave M. Corrington, Miss J. Hartie and 8 deck.

DUE TOMORROW.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, a. m.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Makawili, a. m.

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From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 21.—G. N. Wilcox, C. M. Cooke, J. Hugo, E. E. Mayhew, Miss R. Nieper, R. D. Mead, Wm. Haywood, S. Mahelona, F. Crawford, L. Smith, R. Smith, Miss A. Bush, Mrs. J. L. Hjorth, D. Andrews, Miss K. Christian, Miss E. Kahela, E. Andrews, R. Fukimoto, N. Sekimoto, Miss E. Wilcox, J. Ferme, H. Ueda, J. Davies, Mrs. S. J. Henderson, B. Waggoner, C. V. Shurtliff, A. Silva and wife, F. F. Starbuck and wife, Miss M. Ticknor, and 22 deck.

AS USUALLY TREATED a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For

horses for a race. The Russian soldier likes his glass in free time, but he needs no stimulant to make him keen. His courage comes from his inborn feeling that there is the closest bond between the Emperor and his people. Other peoples can not grasp this religious Russian characteristic."

Another leading exponent of the Russian idea, M. Sanvorin, who reviewed five months of the war without finding much to comfort him in the actual accomplishments of his side, delivers himself of a harangue which is entirely to the taste of the very numerous class of Russian functionary to which he belongs.

"This 'material age,' he broods, seeks the curious—broken times, twistings, women's forms which wind like snakes and dragons, pictures without perspective, bronze and ivory trinkets which give impression to Japanese ugliness. European decadence has worked from this source, which came into literature and art as something curious and will so remain. It has become a fashion to play on this sense of the curious, slanting eyes, little and graceless."

"Suddenly this little, hard and cruel spirit, which inclines in war also to pedantic toiling and to dragon bites, which believes only in the material and never seeks war for great ideas, appears on the canvas with European artillery and European cannon and has begun to die in masses and cut its stomach open. And Europe gapes in admiration of this yellow race."

"Why do the European leaders of civilization thus rejoice? Englishmen have been beaten by Boers and Italians by Abyssinians, and who knows who has not been beaten in the last thousand years. Huns and Mongols have brought civilization to nothingness, have exterminated peoples and have then vanished like a hurricane. A hurricane pleases people. Of a hurricane the whole world can speak, of a fearful earthquake there can never be enough talk. It is terrible and pleasurable at once, pleasurable because oneself is not hit by it. It brings one of it just as of a scandal in nature; and scandal is liked as much in life as in nature. The Japanese raise a little whirlwind, which seems to the Europeans good material for scandal talk."

"And what have the Japanese achieved? Is it a Napoleon or an Alexander of Macedonia who advances on us? A Kuroki comes and yet another Ok! On the memorable night of Feb. 8, they made a great scandal and Europe fell into ecstasy over them. Suddenly in an hour we were nearly without a fleet, and only the ineptitude of the Japanese prevented the campaign from being over in a month.

"There has been no single brilliant military operation on the side of the Japanese, despite their superiority in

spreading bad news about themselves in the hope of making their enemy overconfident and then swooping down on him. The last theory canvassed around is that the Emperor himself ordered the telegram to be published, because his advisers told him it would help mobilization. The one simple explanation that no one apparently will accept is that the news of the great victory is true.

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This fulmination is reprinted and spread broadcast through the Russian press, which has not yet, however, undertaken to explain what it means. Bragadocio is by no means a weakness of individual Russians, whose indifference to the present situation may be due very largely to having no sympathy with the temper of the exhortations addressed to them from the organs of the Government offices.

Letters from the men fighting in Manchuria show none of the pamphleteer's ferociousness and are much more living likenesses of the easy going people who are having to see the actual war through. Here is one from a Saratoff volunteer written from Halchung on June 17:

"Since we marched out from Liaoyang I found that I have too many things. I've sold the valise for a ruble and given away the clothes, except two changes of linen, which I keep in

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